

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1835.

No. 774.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.
Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have their paper discontinued at the expira-
tion of the year, will be presumed as desiring
its continuance until countermanded. And no
paper will be discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
Persons procuring six subscribers, shall re-
ceive the seventh gratis.
Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and
twenty-five cents for each continuance.
Subscriptions received by the printer, and
most of the post-masters in the state.
All letters upon business relative to the paper
must be post paid.

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SALISBURY ACADEMY.
SIXTH CLASS, FOR 1835.
To be drawn in the City of Raleigh, on
Thursday the 25th of June,
ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System

Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE. \$6000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$6,000	is	\$6,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
8 Prizes of	1,000	is	8,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	400	is	4,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
10 Prizes of	200	is	2,000
100 Prizes of	100	is	10,000
100 Prizes of	50	is	5,000
116 Prizes of	30	is	3,480
201 Prizes of	20	is	4,020
300 Prizes of	15	is	4,500
6,000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000

18,868 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

* * * All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days
after the drawing, subject to a deduction of
five per cent.

Whole Tickets, . . . 84
Halves, . . . 2
Quarters, . . . 1

Tickets to be had of
ALLEN PARKS, Agent,
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.
June 4. 73-

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.
Superior Court of Law, March Term,
1835.

Andrew Patton
vs.
Elizabeth Patton. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that Elizabeth Patton, the defendant, is not
an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore
ordered that publication be made for three
months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the
said non-resident to appear at the next Superi-
or Court of Law, to be held for Orange Coun-
ty, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the
second Monday in September next, then and
there to plead, answer or demur to the said
petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro
confesso and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W. Bruce, clerk of our said
Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second
Monday of March, A. D. 1835.
GEO. W. BRUCE, C. S. C.
Price Adv. \$5 00 67-3m

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1835.

Turner & Philips
vs.
Charles Philips. Original Attachment.
Levied on a Tract of Land
adjoining the Town of
Hillsborough.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication
be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for
three months, that unless the Defendant ap-
pears at the next term of said court, to be held
at the Court House in Hillsborough on the
fourth Monday in August next, enter into
bond and security and plead to issue, that judg-
ment will be entered against him by default.
Witness John Taylor, clerk of said court, 4th
Monday in May, 1835.

JOHN TAYLOR, C. C. C.
Price Adv. \$4 00 73-

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife MARTHA ROBERTS,
has left my bed and board without any
just cause; this is therefore to forward all per-
sons from harboring, trading with or trusting
her, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting
after this date.

THOMAS ROBERTS.
May 27. 72-3wp

JOB-PRINTING,
Executed at this Office with neatness
and accuracy.

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase from five to ten thou-
sand yards of
Two, and Two and Cotton
CLOTH,
for which the highest price will be given in
Merchandise.

LATIMER & BARKER.
May 23. 72-

TANNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for
sale at the store of
WALKER ANDERSON & Co.
Hillsborough, May 22. 72-

FOR SALE.

A GOOD, strong, family BAROUCHE, and
two sets of Harness; also a plain SULKY
with harness.
Inquire at this office.
May 21. 71-5w

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford
County Silk Society, have commenced a
monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist
and Farmer's Manual.

The object of the publication is to dissemi-
nate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation
of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties. The
rearing of Silk Worms. The production of Co-
cons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most ap-
proved method. The importance of this knowl-
edge will appear from the fact that the net
profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is
double if not triple, to that derived from any
other crop which can be put upon it. It is also
a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise
several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without
interfering with his ordinary agricultural op-
erations. But in order to avail himself of this
facility to obtain competency and wealth,
which our soil and climate have given him, he
must possess information on the subject—for
without it his attempts will be fruitless. It
is, therefore, the object of the Committee to
diffuse this information as extensively as pos-
sible, and at the cheapest rate. The publica-
tion will contain a complete manual or direc-
tory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk,
together with such facts and experiments, as
will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it
for market, without further knowledge or as-
sistance. It will also contain interesting mat-
ter on agricultural subjects in general.
TERMS.—The Culturist will be published in
monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages, at
FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be
received unless paid in advance, and for not
less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. Comstock,
Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also, Com-
munications may be addressed, which, if post
paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall
receive the publication for one year.
Hartford, April, 1835. 71-

Five Dollars Reward!

STAN away from the Subscriber on the 11th
of May, a bound boy by the name of
STANFORD HITHCOCK, nineteen years of
age, a bright mulatto, about five feet eleven
inches high, a scar on the fore finger of his
left hand. The above reward will be given
for his delivery to the subscriber and all per-
sons are hereby forewarned from harbouring
or employing said boy.

JAMES MOORE.
Orange county May 27. 72-3wp

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase ONE
HUNDRED likely young NEGROES,
and will give higher prices in CASH than any
other person in market.

GEORGE LAWS.
April 20. 68-



NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, & C.

HUNTINGTON & LYNN

HAVE just received an extensive assort-
ment of goods in their line, consisting of
all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Rich and Fashionable

JEWELLERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of dif-

ferent kinds,

THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated,

and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for

CASH.

WATCHES repaired at short notice,

and warranted.

April 24. 68-

THE HIGH BRED

ENGLISH HORSE

CONTRACT,

IS now at his stand, the breeders of fine
horses are requested to call and see im-
mediately, season commences 1st of February, ends 15th
June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.
January 15 65-

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Examination will be on the 22nd and
23rd instant. The next session will com-
mence on the first Thursday in August.
MR. LINDSEY, heretofore teacher of the
Commissioners' School, will conduct the Eng-
lish department.

WM. J. BINGHAM, Principal.
The Raleigh papers will insert the a-
bove three times.
June 1. 73-

NOTICE—TAXES

I SHALL attend at the following times and
places for the purpose of collecting the Tax
due for year 1834, to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 6th of
July; at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 7th; at
Judge Rufin's Mills on Wednesday the 8th;
at George Albright's on Thursday the 9th; at
John Long's on Friday the 10th; at Michael
Holt's on Saturday the 11th; at John S. Tur-
rentine's on Monday the 13th; at George Fau-
cett's on Tuesday the 14th; at Chesley F.
Faucett's on Wednesday the 15th; at James
Hutcherson's on Thursday the 16th; at Andrew
McCauley's on Friday the 17th; at George A.
Mebane's on Saturday the 18th; at the court
house in Hillsborough on Monday the 20th;
at Richerson Nichol's on Tuesday the 21st;
at Rankin McKee's on Wednesday the 22d; at
H. & A. Parker's store on Thursday the 23d;
at William Lipscomb's on Friday the 24th; at
Harris Wilkerson's on Saturday the 25th; at
James Trice's on Monday the 27th; at Her-
ndon's store on Tuesday the 28th; at Chapel
Hill on Wednesday the 29th; and at Burrows
Cheek's on Thursday the 30th.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax
List for 1835, will attend in their respective
districts for that purpose on the days and at
the places above named. Punctuality is re-
quested.

James C. Turrentine, Sh'ff.
June 8. 73-

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to BET-
SY PUE, one of the legatees of John Pue,
deceased, that he is prepared to pay to her on
application, or to her legal representative, the
distributive share of the personal estate of the
said deceased, with interest to this date.

LUKE TEER.
May-25. 72-3w

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

**WALDIE'S LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO
AND MUSEUM.**

As the publications now issued from
the office of the Select Circulating Lib-
rary are of a highly popular cast, and of a
character to be appreciated by the edu-
cated portions of the community, and to
circulate every where, by concert with
the proprietor of the Museum, that work,
the Port Folio and Library, are offered
to those who take the three on the fol-
lowing conditions, viz.—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library,
if paid for in advance and addressed to
the same individual, whether in town or
country, will be supplied for \$12 00,
thus enabling every individual to benefit
by the clubbing system, without the ne-
cessity of applying to others. Those
who have made a payment for the cur-
rent year to either of the works, of what-
ever amount, will be privileged to avail
themselves of this arrangement, by pay-
ing the balance:—thus

I. Those who have paid or now pay
\$5 00 for the Library, shall receive the
Museum and Port Folio, the price of
which is \$9 00, on the payment of \$7 00.

II. Those who have paid or now pay
\$6 00 for the Museum, shall receive the
Library and Port Folio, the price of
which is separately \$8 00, on the pay-
ment of \$6 00.

III. Those who have paid or now pay
for the Port Folio shall receive the Li-
brary and Museum on paying such a sum
as will be equal to \$12 00 on the whole.

REMARKS.—The three works thus
issued together comprise a greater amount
of the current literature of the age than is
issued in a periodical form from any other
office in the United States, and will,
the proprietor believes, with the addition
of a good newspaper, supply to families
all the advantages which could be fur-
nished in a most extensive reading-room
in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Li-
brary the newest and best books are regu-
larly published; in the Museum and
Port Folio it has been found by experi-
ence that every thing we could wish to
copy from the entire British literary pe-
riodicals, omitting mostly the political ar-
ticles, can be rapidly issued. These
publications embrace so much that is de-
sirable to be known, and are so general-
ly perused in the best circles in America,
that to be without either is to drop a link
in the literary chain. They are all under
the control of one mind, and therefore
the reader will very rarely indeed be
compelled to pay for the same matter
twice, as they are independent of each
other, complete in themselves, and free
in general from any repetitions of the
same articles. These views the prop-
rietor respectfully throws out for the con-
sideration of the friends of sound and
wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE,
207 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Either of these works can be seen
at this Office.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Ohio Farmer

SWEET POTATOES.

This excellent vegetable would be
more extensively cultivated, but for the
great labor of planting and cultivating
them in the usual mode, and for the dif-
ficulty of keeping them in winter.

To obviate the first difficulty, I have,
for about twenty years, ceased making
hills altogether, and planted in ridges. I
break up the ground well, and if neces-
sary harrow it; then with a bar-shear or
cary plough, throw three furrows togeth-
er. To complete the ridge, take a weed
ing hoe or fine rake, and draw the dirt
up first on one side and then on the other,
to about the height potatoe hills are
usually made. Open a trench on the top
of the ridge and drop the slips five or six
inches apart, cover with the hand about
two inches deep.

This mode is attended with several ad-
vantages—requiring less ground, less la-
bor in preparing the ground, less in cut-
ting the seed roots, less in bending ridges
than hills, and greatly less in digging.
The last operation is done mostly with
the plough. After clearing off the vines
run a furrow along the ridge, taking
down about two fifths on one side, re-
turn and throw off as much on the other
side, leaving about one fifth in the mid-
dle, nearly full of potatoes, which can be
easily torn to pieces with the hand. A
hoe will be necessary to move the dirt
thrown out by the plough, so as to facili-
tate the picking out the potatoes.

This mode of cultivating and taking
up the crop, reduces the labor, in my es-
timation, nearly one half.

To obviate the difficulty as to keep-
ing, I put my potatoes in a garner in the
cellar, putting chaff or dry dirt around
and on them; put them up the same day
they are dug. When freezing weather
comes on close the cellar windows. In
this way I had sweet potatoes for the ta-
ble throughout the last cold winter.

Plant about the first of April, and be
sure to dig after the first hard frost
enough to bite the leaves.

Clover.—It is generally supposed that
clover cannot be cultivated to advantage
in this climate. This is a great mistake,
as any one who has seen the extremely
luxuriant crop on a small lot of Mr. Mal-
lett's in this town, can testify. The soil
is not good naturally, and no particular
pains have been taken to make it so, and
yet stalks grew to the length of four feet;
and from less than an acre of ground, af-
ter feeding six cows and two or three
horses for a month, there was cut more
than \$60 worth of forage, at one cut-
ting. In the fall it is expected that an-
other cutting of nearly equal value will
be made.

Why will not our farmers pay some
attention to this matter? There is not, we
believe, any article cultivated here, which
will yield them a richer crop; and it
would be some gratification, too, to feel
that they would be relieving the state of
the reproach of importing vast quantities
of northern hay. This is what we can
never feel reconciled to, that a strictly
agricultural state should import thousands
of dollars worth of hay from a distance
of 8 or 900 miles.

Fay. Obs.

The great western line of improvement
in Pennsylvania, connecting Philadelphia
with Pittsburg, is now in complete and
most successful operation. Leaving the
former city, the traveller is carried on a
rail road—not by steam however, we be-
lieve—to Columbia on the Susquehanna,
a distance of about 85 miles. Thence he
proceeds, in a splendid and commodious
packet boat, on the canal, to Hollidays-
burg, at the eastern base of the Alleghany
Mountains, 172 miles. Here the eastern
line of the canal terminates, and the tra-
veller is transferred once more to a rail
road, which runs around and over and
through the mountains (for there is a
long tunnel) for the space of 36 miles,
presenting, in its route, all that is wild
and beautiful in nature and curious in art.
Arriving at Johnstown, at the western
base of the Alleghany, he finds another
elegant packet waiting to convey him to
Pittsburg, on a canal 104 miles long.
He performs the whole distance—400
miles—without danger or fatigue, in four

days, and at an expense, exclusive of
meals, of only ten dollars—Any one in
this vicinity, wishing to go westward-
ly, would find it to his interest, on the
score of expense and fatigue, to go to
Philadelphia to take a fair start.

Political Arena.

**Rail Road from the Delaware to the
Atlantic.**—Pennsylvania and New Jer-
sey promise, in a very short time, to be
entirely intersected with these admirable
improvements. There is now being exe-
cuted a route from Burlington to the
Atlantic. It is already completed from
that place fourteen miles to Rancorus
Creek, and the residue of the stock for
prolonging it from thence to Barnegat
was offered at Philadelphia last week.
The country is highly favorable. There
is but one excavation, which is only 16
feet for 29½ miles, and no curvature under
a radius of 2000 feet. The estimated cost
is 5,500 to \$7,600 per mile, making the
total cost of 43½ miles about \$300,000.
Principal sources of revenue transporta-
tion of pine wood, lime, merchandize,
lumber, bricks, &c. and passengers to the
watering places on the sea shore. The
annual amount is estimated at 90,000
tons, and 12,000 passengers. **Poulson.**

The New Orleans Louisiana Adver-
ter states, that by a resolution of the city
council, the mayor is required to pur-
chase for the use of the city "cotton
seed oil." This article is said to be
decidedly superior to the best sperm oil.
There is now a mill for the manufacture
of this oil at Mobile, and another at
Natchez. During the past session the
legislature incorporated a company, en-
titled the Cotton Seed Oil Factory and
Insurance Company, the subscription
books for which will shortly be opened,
and a factory will be established in New
Orleans, which it is expected will go into
operation in the month of October.

Premium for Silk.—A law has just
gone into operation in the state of Mas-
sachusetts, which gives a premium of fi-
fteen cents for every pound of merchanta-
ble silk capable of being manufactured
from the various silk fabrics, produced
from silk worms raised in that common
wealth.

Several hives of stingless bees, some
plants of the cochineal cactus, and a gray
rabbit, have been brought to Key West,
in the brig Betsy from Campeachy.
They were forwarded by Dr. Perrine, the
American consul at that place.

WHITEWASH.

By saturating the water in which the
lime is to be slacked, with common salt,
a whitewash may be made which will
neither crack nor rub off on one's hands
or clothes.

Public Execution.—An act of the
Legislature of the State of New York,
passed at the late Session, ordains that
the execution of criminals shall hereafter
take place within the walls of prisons, or
within the yards or enclosures adjacent
thereto. It also enacts that the Sher-
iff of the county in which the execution
is to take place, shall be present on the
occasion, and shall invite, by at least three
days previous notice, the presence of the
judges, district attorney, clerk and sur-
rogate of the county, together with two
physicians, and twelve reputable citi-
zens. He shall also, at the request of
the criminal, permit such minister or
ministers of the Gospel, not exceeding
two, as the criminal shall name, and any
of the immediate relatives of the cri-
minal, to be present, and also such offi-
cers of the prison, deputies and con-
stable, as he may judge expedient,—
but no other person whatever: nor shall
any person under age be permitted to
witness the execution.

American Enterprize.—It is said that
our countrymen are driving a very pro-
fitable business to Mocha in Africa. They
send vessels with gunpowder and specie,
which they exchange for coffee, gums,
hides and skins, and carry them to Mar-
seilles, Leghorn and Genoa. The pro-
fits are immense, and our countrymen at
present have this trade pretty much to
themselves. **Alb. Paper.**

Microscopic Engraving.—Mr. Ch.
Toppa of Philadelphia, has engraved
the whole of the Lord's prayer on one
tenth of a square inch—a space less than
one fifteenth the size of an average six-
penny piece—so that instead of one copy
of this prayer within the compass of a
sixpence, Mr. Toppa's graver would
produce fifteen. The whole Bible, print-
ed in a character equally minute, would
only cover a space of seventeen inches
square.

STATE CONVENTION.

Wednesday, June 10.

The Convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Gov. Swain in the chair, and entered upon the consideration of the resolutions yesterday referred.

Dr. J. S. Smith moved that the committee take up the 11th resolution, which has relation to the meeting of the General Assembly, whether it shall be annual or biennial. He thought it best to take up this resolution in preference to the 3d, in relation to borough members, which was first in order.

Several members objecting to this course, and desiring the resolutions to be taken up regularly, the question was taken for first considering the 11th, and negatived.

The third resolution, which directs an inquiry whether any and what amendments are proper to be made as to the exclusion in whole or in part of borough members from the House of Commons, was then taken up for consideration.

Dr. J. S. Smith moved to strike out the whole of the resolution, after the word "Resolved," and insert "It is expedient to abolish borough representation entirely."

The question being called for on this amendment,

Judge Gaston rose and said, that he trusted that this proposition would not be decided without discussion. While it is our duty, sir, said he, to the extent of our power to remove whatever blemishes we may discover in the constitution, we should proceed with great caution, lest we introduce evils which we know not of; and it is prudent when making a change in the political institutions of the country, to depart no further from existing usages than necessity requires. There are always inconveniences resulting from such changes, and often such as were not foreseen.

Our forefathers must have had some reason which induced them to give to a few of the incorporated towns in the state a distinct right of representation. Perhaps a little consideration may enable us to discover the most obvious of those reasons. The great purpose of all governments is to promote the happiness and insure the safety of its citizens. Power must be conferred which is adequate to these purposes, but care should be taken to place it in the hands of those who are not likely to abuse it to the purposes of wrong and oppression. Where there are portions of the community, who in addition to the interest they feel in their country's good, have certain interests of their own—whose occupations and pursuits and property are of a kind distinct from those of their fellow-citizens generally—and these portions are relatively weak in comparison with the rest of the state—there is always great danger lest their rights should be overlooked or invaded. It is essential that there should be secured to them some friend who will see that their grievances shall be made known and their wants communicated, where relief may be had, and that they shall not be made to bear more than their fair share of the public burthens. Many of the subjects of taxation are to be principally found in incorporated towns. Taxation without representation always must lead to oppression. However disposed the legislature might be to do exact justice in the apportionment of taxes, unless the interests of these towns were distinctly represented, they might be in the situation of a judge who heard but one side of a cause. The representatives from a few towns, in protecting the interests of their immediate constituents, became thus to a certain extent, guardians of the interests of all the towns in the state. They were so few that their votes could have but little influence on the decision—but they secured for these interests a fair hearing.

Another reason no doubt had its weight with the framers of our constitution. Agriculture is the great interest of this state. It is decidedly an agricultural state—but it is not exclusively so. Every enlightened man knows that commerce is the best friend of agriculture, yet every man of experience knows that feuds will sometimes occur between the best friends. There will be occasional jealousies and rivalries—and these, unless restrained, will burst out into acts of enmity. There is eminent need on these occasions that the few and the weak should find a protector in the legislative hall. The strong may protect themselves, but the weak must invoke the protection of authority. And even when there are no misunderstandings and no conflicting interests, representatives are generally wanted who, from their pursuits and associations, are familiarly cognisant with those subjects to which the great body of the legislature must necessarily be strangers. How can we expect commercial concerns to be made intelligible to a body of country gentlemen, so as to procure a wholesome legislation upon them, except through the representatives of towns? For correct information in every art, recourse is had to those who profess it. You go to the builder for estimates before you erect your house, you consult the physician when your health is attacked, and ask advice of the lawyer when your property is contested. On questions which you have never had occasion to consider—totally foreign from your habits—you are called upon to legislate. Surely it is wise

that there be some associated with you on whom you may rely for correct information.

Our forefathers had probably discovered from experience under our colonial state, that the representatives of boroughs (as they are called) were usually distinguished for intelligence, firmness and independence, and might have been unwilling to deprive the legislative councils of the aid of such men. It cannot be doubted but that the collision of minds strengthens the mental faculties. When men are brought into close connection and interchange habitually their opinions on the various subjects which engage their attention as social beings, there will be this collision. He who represents constituents to every one of whom he is intimately known, and with whom he every day associates, feels that his legislative acts are not subjected to that misrepresentation, nor his motives to that misconception, which might with greater success be attempted against one less favorably situated. If such attempts be made they must be made openly, and can be instantly met. He is not under the necessity of travelling first to one and then to another corner of a county to explain and vindicate his conduct. Without claiming for him an extraordinary portion of virtue, he can venture with more confidence to follow out and sustain with manliness his own convictions of right. If the framers of our constitution thus believed, our experience under the constitution has proved that this belief was well founded. It is not always that the towns which have the right of representation in our General Assembly have sent their ablest and their best men. But all will admit that generally the town members have been among the most intelligent, liberal and independent members of that body.

Are not these and reasons like these, sufficient to warn us against a hasty determination to abolish altogether borough representation? There may be some of the seven towns to whom the right has been given that are now too inconsiderable to be permitted to retain it. If such be the case, let us reform as to them—but under the idea of reforming, let us beware of rash innovation.

It may be, added Judge G. that I am under a bias from the circumstance of my residing and having always resided in one of the towns to which decapitation is threatened. However this may be it cannot detract from the force of the reasons which I have suggested, if upon consideration it appears to the committee that they indeed have force. From the citizens of that town I have received no communications on the subject—but I cannot doubt their opinions. With a full knowledge that one of the questions which was to be referred to this Convention was the propriety of disfranchising them of a right which must be dear to them from long enjoyment and experience of its utility, with a voice almost unanimous they gave their suffrages for a Convention. They resolved to peril this right in an attempt to reconcile discordant sectional interests, and to remove those heart burnings which mis-trust and prejudice had spread through our land.

In this hope he had concurred with them. He earnestly trusted that the attempt might be successful, but it could not be, unless a spirit of harmony was encouraged here. This spirit certainly required that in what was called the struggle for power, a minute and calculating jealousy should be suppressed. A member more or a member less on one or the other side of the state was in itself a matter of very little moment. As indeed a struggle for power, he viewed the subject in Convention as greatly exaggerated by the fears of the one and in the aspirations of the other section of the community. Of his friends from the east, who had heretofore possessed it, he would ask, what mighty benefits have we gained from it? And to his brethren of the west he would say—and he hoped that they would not regard an old man as presumptuous in venturing the prediction—should they succeed in gaining the glittering prize, they will essentially find its intrinsic value far below the estimate which they now put upon it. In the formation of a government, the citizens can meet upon no other ground than that of precise equality of power—but in the arrangements of a government it is impossible to pursue a scheme of mathematical equality. Care should be taken that the deliberate will of the great body of the community should predominate—but care must also be had that the voice of all and every portion of it should be heard.

Dr. J. S. Smith said, as he had submitted the amendment to the resolution under consideration, it would be expected that he should offer some reasons in its support. He had long considered the subject of borough representation, and had come to the conclusion that it ought to be abolished. He had resided in one of these boroughs for nearly forty years, and he was well acquainted with the evils arising from their annual elections. The practice of giving members to borough towns was derived from England, where it was introduced for the encouragement of trade. Such establishments might have answered the purpose of the British monarchical government, but they are not suited to our republican system. Before the existence of the general government, town representatives

might have been useful for the encouragement of commerce; but by the constitution of the United States all matters of commerce are transferred to the federal government, so that there is no longer any necessity for borough representation on this ground. He knew of nothing but the inspection laws that was necessary to be attended to by our legislature in behalf of these borough towns. It is true, that men of talents are frequently sent to the legislature to represent these towns; but if the towns were deprived of the privilege of sending members, the same men would probably be elected from the counties in which the towns are situated. Besides, professional men and country merchants are frequently sent to the legislature by the counties, and commercial men could whenever they pleased, present any object to the General Assembly by way of memorial, which would doubtless be attended to.

Has the moral condition of the borough towns, asked Dr. S. improved by the privilege which they possess of sending members to the legislature? On the contrary, the annual elections, it is notorious, in most of the towns, are productive of feuds, quarrels and bloodshed! Mechanics and others are excited by the parties interested in such elections, business is neglected, and the morals of the people are corrupted. These excesses may not be so prevalent in the large towns as in the smaller, though, he presumed, they existed to some extent in all. And he could see no reason why a few men resident in a town should possess as much political power as the largest county in the state. At a time when we are about to correct irregularities in our constitution this inequality ought not to be overlooked. He hoped therefore, his motion would be agreed to.

Gen. Wellborn doubted the propriety of abolishing borough representation altogether, knowing from experience that the most talented members of the legislature are generally sent by these towns. It is true, that these men might be elected to represent the counties in which the towns are situated were the town elections abolished, though he was aware of the existence of a prejudice in the country against taking members from towns. He thought the seaports, where the commerce of the country is principally carried on, and whose interests are distinct from those of the country at large, ought to send representatives who understand and who would be able to defend them. He should like to hear the subject further discussed.

Judge Daniel said, it is true, that some of the borough towns were small, but they contain men of talents, and sent able representatives to the legislature; and, as had been remarked by the gentleman from Craven, political power cannot be equally divided. Some portions of country are more advanced in knowledge and civilization than others, so that a state of equality cannot be prescribed. Judge D. gave an historical account of the origin of borough representation and of the House of Commons in England, which he said arose from the great aid which the trading and wealthy portion of the community had in their power to afford to the king in carrying on war, &c. Judge D. denied the position of the gentleman from Orange, that because Congress had the power to regulate commerce, there was now no necessity for borough members to take care of commercial interests in our legislature. The commerce which Congress regulated was the commerce of the United States with foreign countries; whereas the trading interests which the borough members were expected to attend to, were those of our own state—and especially to see that this portion of our citizens were not overburdened with more than their due portion of taxes. He was aware that the election of these members were at times productive of a good deal of excitement and bad feeling; but this was an evil, like some others, which attended the enjoyment of the privileges of a free government. He hoped the motion would be disagreed to.

Mr. Dockery moved to except the towns of Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville, from the motion of the gentleman from Orange.

Mr. Halsey moved to strike out Fayetteville, and add Edenton to the amendment proposed.

The President declared the motion out of order.

Judge Gaston said, that the amendment to the amendment brought before the committee the question of partial, in preference to total abolition of borough representation. It was difficult to discuss this precise question, without adverting to the principle involved in the original amendment. He hoped therefore, that he would be excused for adding a few words in relation to the general question, which would bear also upon the immediate proposition.

He thought the gentleman from Orange inaccurate in tracing the origin of representation in the English House of Commons. The granting to boroughs of corporate powers for the regulation of their internal concerns, arose from the desire to encourage and foster their pursuits—their mercantile trading and mechanical operations. But the incorporation of boroughs was not to be confounded with their sending of representatives to Parliament. The latter had its origin in another principle, which might with truth be called the very foundation of

English freedom. The necessities of the king required subsidies or grants, and these could be obtained only by the assent of the great body of his subjects. They were levied upon real and upon personal property. The shires, and the principal boroughs—that is to say, the landed and the trading interests—the former through their knights, and the latter by their delegates, were summoned for the purpose of declaring the amount of subsidy which they were willing to grant, and the rule of assessment upon lands and personal property. It was this principle of voluntary grants—of representation for the purpose of taxation, which brought the burgesses into the House of Commons. Taxation and representation were regarded as inseparable—once brought into the legislative body, and having the power to refuse grants until their grievances were redressed, they gradually became able to vindicate their rights—they increased in wealth—their ability to contribute increased. Their reasonable claims could not longer be resisted, and political power was the necessary result. This same principle—no taxation without representation—which was the foundation of political liberty in England, was the foundation of political liberty also on this side of the Atlantic, and is entitled to our peculiar reverence. What becomes of it, if you abolish borough representation? The tax payers of the towns are to have no voice in the Senate; and if you deny them members in the House of Commons—which will be the practical result of merging them in the counties—they will have no voice any where.

It is the subject of almost universal regret, that we have not great commercial towns, and that the products of our soil principally find their markets in other states. At this moment when we so ardently desire to build up commercial cities within our borders, what will be thought of the plan to disfranchise all the towns in the state? Surely, the intelligence will not sound pleasantly in the ears of their inhabitants. Surely such a plan does not exhibit very cheering evidence of a determination to encourage commerce, or to give security and activity to mercantile enterprise, or to whatever may improve and advance the state.

Moral evils arising from contested town elections are alleged as a reason for demanding this disfranchisement. Sir, said Mr. G. in the town where I drew my first, and hope to draw my last breath, and which is situated in the county that I have the honor in part to represent, such contests have indeed occurred, and have been conducted with an acrimony which all party contests never fail to engender. Our citizens have occasionally been visited by that political phrenzy from which no community is ever wholly exempt; but if contests among them have been severe, it is to be recollected they are infrequent. The public attention is generally directed to some individual, who, without opposition or canvas, is called to represent them. In the small towns it may be otherwise, and if these are no longer fit to be trusted with the right of separate representation, take it from them. But because these are to be excluded do not disfranchise all.

It is in vain to deny that commercial communities have peculiar interests of their own. These they must endeavor to protect and advance through some agent or other. If we deny them a constitutional agent, they will be driven to get agents of another kind. If they are to have no member in the hall of legislation they may be compelled to send you "lobby members." Heard in the legislature, they can do no harm. So few in number, their voice can be effectual only when it is the voice of truth and justice. But when members of the Assembly shall be approached through the other agents, means of persuasion may be used of a different character. The intelligent may indeed be addressed by reason, and the just by fair statements—but the uninformed may be misled by falsehood, and those whose consciences are in their pockets may be convinced by arguments directed to the seat of their sensibility.

Mr. Kelly saw no propriety in continuing borough representation, which he thought would be inconsistent with the principle proposed to be established by fixing our representation in the General Assembly on federal numbers and taxation combined. For though the commerce of the state may be principally carried on in the towns of Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville, that is no reason why they should each send a member, as they would be represented on the same common ground with all the other inhabitants of the state. He had listened with attention to the arguments which had been urged in favor of the motion before the committee, but had not been convinced by them. He had no doubt that the representatives from the counties in which the several boroughs are situated, would attend sufficiently to their interest, if one of them were not generally the very man whom the town would have elected had they possessed the privilege of doing so.

On motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; which being granted, the Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Thursday, June 11.
After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheters, the Convention resolved itself into

a committee of the whole, Judge Daniel in the chair, and took up the unfinished business of yesterday in relation to borough members.

The question being stated, Dr. Smith of Orange rose and said, he had yesterday listened with attention to the remarks of the gentlemen from Craven and Cumberland, in opposition to his motion for abolishing borough representation; but had heard nothing from them which had made any change in his opinion. He still thought if the Convention adopted the basis of representation as proposed, it ought not to be departed from in any instance. He would have preferred that this question respecting borough members should lie over for the present, as he did not see some of the representatives in their seats who took most interest in the decision. He saw no necessity for pressing the question; he therefore moved that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Edwards objected to the committee's rising, and the question being taken it was negatived.

Governor Swain said, since he heard the remarks of the gentleman from Orange (Mr. Smith,) he was himself disposed to reject both the amendments before the committee, and permit the original resolution to go to a select committee, in order, if practicable, that some plan might be devised to secure representation to the large towns now in existence, and those which might spring up in any section of the state. This might perhaps be done without producing great inequality, by withdrawing from the estimate in the apportionment of representation to the counties the population and revenue of these boroughs. He desired to see this result produced, if within the legitimate range of our powers; but even if it could not be done, he thought that the large towns should in no event be deprived of their representation.

Gov. S. said, that whatever motives might have influenced others in voting for the call of this Convention, the abstract consideration as to the particular section of the state whence the larger proportion of the members of Assembly came had little weight with him. He trusted he occupied higher ground. If the history of our legislation at the close of another half century shall nearly resemble that of the past, he must be permitted to say, with perfect respect for the motives of those who differ with him, it is entirely immaterial what may be the basis of representation. He felt the full force of the remarks of the gentleman from Craven yesterday, with regard to the responsibility which the transfer of political power would impose upon those with whom he (Gov. S.) acted. No reference to proofs is necessary to show that sectional differences had hitherto, like counterbalancing weights in mechanics, prevented all legislative action for the general improvement of the country.

He repeated, that the basis of representation which he desired to see established, was that, and that only, which would secure the largest share of intelligence and liberality to the legislative councils of the state. If we act upon this principle, and recur to the catalogue of the illustrious dead and the illustrious living, that have throughout the whole period of our political existence constituted the borough representation, we will find little reason to disfranchise them. If we pass from the representative to the constituent, the same conviction will be forced upon us. The united vote of the borough members was the fiat which called this Convention into existence, and their constituents were the only aggregate portions of eastern communities that sanctioned the measure. And are such representatives and such constituents the first victims of sacrifice? Are they to be immolated upon the altar of their own patriotism? Let us examine for a moment the effects of the system we are about to introduce. Take Wilmington as an example for illustration. Her population is equal to more than a third of the aggregate numbers in New Hanover, she pays more than half the revenue which will entitle that county to a senator, and we are about to deprive her intelligent and patriotic citizens of the privilege of being either heard or felt in our legislative halls. It is useless to tell me, that paying more than half the tax she will have her full weight in the senate. Of the four hundred freeholders in that county, not more than fifty are to be found among the tax payers of Wilmington. Wherever the interests of the town and county come in collision, it requires little forecast to perceive that the interests of the town will not only be unrepresented but misrepresented. No sir, neither Wilmington, Newbern, Fayetteville nor Edenton will find their interest protected in either branch of the Assembly.

He had desired to see county representation abolished and the number of men reduced, not simply to change the location of power or because the legislative body was greatly too numerous, but under the hope that the alteration of county lines would destroy the imaginary boundary which separated the interest of the east and the west, and that by enlarging the range for selection in the creation of districts greater intelligence and liberality would characterise our legislation. If disappointed in this hope, no one would regret more than himself the transfer of a barren sceptre. In conclusion he remarked, that they

had assembled here to redress public grievances. Had he any western friend who would say that his constituents ever have complained of the acts of the borough representatives? They were sent here to correct what was evil, not to destroy that which was good; to act upon enlarged principles of liberality, not to make war upon the weak and helpless.

Dismiss from consideration the principle of county representation, does any one believe that five thousand votes would have been given for the call of this Convention? No sir, not one thousand. This was the great object, and if they did not command us to strip the bigot of his cowl and strike the torch from the hand of persecution, they did not at least expect us to extinguish the lights which during half a century have given the greatest lustre to our public councils.

Gov. Branch did not consider the present question so important as it had been represented by the gentleman who had just taken his seat, and others. He thought one of the most important objects to be accomplished was to settle the question of representation of the two houses. In respect to the sectional interests complained of under the present system, he believed the evil was not owing to any defect in the original formation of the government, but had risen by degrees to be the odious feature in it. We have come here to lay a new foundation for the government, on federal numbers and taxation, and he hoped we should lose no time in effecting it. He was in favor of the motion for abolishing borough representation, as inconsistent with the basis proposed.

Judge Sewell said, he did not intend to have made a remark on this subject. His mind had been in doubt as to which side of the question he should take; and when a motion was yesterday made for the committee to rise he was glad to hear it, as he wanted time for further consideration on the subject. He had attentively listened to the remarks already made. He was sorry he could not hear the remarks of the gentleman from Halifax (Judge Daniel). He spoke in a low tone of voice, and was at some distance from him. He should have to vote on the subject, and he wished to offer the reasons which would influence his vote. He was prevented from voting in April on the question, "Convention" or "no Convention," from scruples as to his right to do so. Had he voted, it would have been in the negative, from the conviction that the period was an inauspicious one for holding a convention; but a majority of those who voted on the subject having decided in favor of a convention, and as our government can get along in no other way than by the voice of a majority, he was in favor of acting on the subject agreeably to the directions of the act of Assembly.

Judge S. said, no gentleman who had spoken on the subject had met his views so nearly as the gentleman from Halifax (Judge Daniel) so far as he heard him. The Judge said he was neither an eastern man nor a western man, and he wished to God that every man in the Convention could make a like declaration. He did not know whether the proposed amendments to the Constitution would benefit the east or the west. He should act from principle, and he wished always to do so.

Nothing has yet been determined in relation to forming the Senate and House of Commons. The proposition at present before the committee had relation to the borough members. It is said they are necessary to look after commerce in the General Assembly. This was doubtless right when the Constitution of this state was first formed; but after the Congress of the United States determined to take commercial matters into its own hands, there was nothing left for this state to do in relation to commerce, except to pass inspection laws.

One strong argument in favor of the abolition of boroughs, was that the representatives of the counties containing these towns were themselves of opinion that it should be done. They were acquainted with the inconveniences produced by this system. They have witnessed the hostility existing between town and country, and the uncomfortable feeling produced by this state of things. It is said, however, if we abolish borough representation, our men of talents who reside in towns, will be excluded from the halls of legislation as effectually as if they were inhibited from appearing there. If he thought this would be the effect, it would go a great way with him to vote for retaining the system. But when the towns become component parts of the counties—when these distinct interests cease to exist—then these foolish jealousies will vanish, and the strongest men will be chosen as being best qualified to serve the public. We will not lose these living lights who surround us, who have emanated in splendor from the ashes of those whose memory he revered as much as any individual in this house. He should vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Orange, and against that submitted by the gentleman from Richmond.

Mr. Macon said, he would go hand in hand with the gentleman from Buncombe as regarded education, but he differed with him in his notions about internal improvement. He doubted the capacity of North Carolina to become a great commercial state. She had no good port, and the lower part of it was too sickly

For the same reason New Orleans could never rival New York. But we could diffuse the blessings of education and become a virtuous if not a great people. He expressed a wish that the University of the state was located at Raleigh, for he did not believe in that kind of education which was obtained in cloisters. The manners of boys should be attended to as well as their minds. He referred to the city of Williamsburg in Virginia, which was said to have been the most polished in America and whose college had turned off more celebrated men than any other institution within his knowledge.

He was opposed, he said, to the amendment. If the people had not virtue enough to select their most talented men, the provision would not ensure it. Before the revolution, our legislative halls were graced with distinguished men as well from counties as towns. He instanced Gov. Caswell from the small county of Lenoir, who, he said, was certainly one of the most powerful men that ever lived in this or any other county.

Mr. Dockery said, that agreeable to the rules for the government of deliberative bodies, he had a right to modify his amendment now under discussion. The motion of the gentleman from Orange, (Dr. Smith) had for its object to demolish borough representation altogether. His amendment excepted the towns of Newbern, Wilmington, and Fayetteville. He now moved a modification of that motion so as to exclude in computing the federal population of a county, containing a borough entitled to representation, the citizens of such borough.

Mr. Crutcher remarked, that he came here determined to vote on general principles, and influenced by that determination had intended to abrogate borough representation altogether; but he confessed the discussion which had taken place had so greatly shaken that determination that he now felt disposed if possible to admit them, at least in part, to the right. He moved that the committee rise and report the resolution and amendments to the Convention, and that a select committee be raised on the subject.

Mr. Williams, of Pitt, insisted upon some test question being presented to the committee. No doubt gentlemen had made up their minds, and were ready to act definitively. Why procrastinate matters? If there was, as he believed, a decided majority in favor of abolishing the borough system, let it be made to appear. If there was not, then it could not be referred to a committee.

Dr. Smith, of Orange, saw no advantage to accrue from a reference to a subcommittee after the elaborate discussion which the question had undergone. He thought the better course would be to keep the resolution before the committee until gentlemen representing the section of country where these boroughs were situated, had fully expressed their views and some decision was had. If his amendment were rejected, some less exceptable proposition might then perhaps be offered. Nothing was to be gained by hurrying matters. He should prefer the committee to report progress and ask leave to sit again, and in the mean time for the Convention to take up some other point for consideration. It was an erroneous idea, that the business should be taken up in legislative order, and that a deviation from this course would produce confusion. In the Convention which adopted the constitution of the United States, this legislative order was not observed.

Mr. Fisher thought with the gentleman last up, that nothing was to be gained by pressing matters. The mere work of determining upon amendments was the smallest part of the business; but deliberation was necessary to enable them to say what was best to be done. When that was ascertained, the method of doing it would easily present itself. For himself, he thought the subject had not been discussed sufficiently. He had heard many things, which if not altogether new to him, had yet been presented in so imposing a point of view as to make a strong impression on his mind.

Mr. E. said his situation was a peculiar one. The county from which he came (Rowan) contained one of these boroughs. He lived in a town entitled under the present constitution to send a member, and he had frequently had the honor to represent it in the councils of the state. For these reasons, he felt bound briefly to state the principles which would influence his vote on the proposition now under discussion.

He would not go back to the origin of borough representation; for this there was no necessity. All admitted that it was a scion of the English system engrafted into our constitution. The material question for us to consider is—shall we abandon it wholly or in part? If in part, then what part? No matter how it originated—whether it had its birth in the bold strife of liberty, or sprung from a spirit of traffic—we find it here. He would say to the committee very candidly, that he came to this city with his mind almost made up to abolish the system entirely. With equal candor he now confessed his mind was undergoing a change.

No one, he hoped, came here with his opinions so firmly fixed as to be deaf to conviction.

He would in a brief manner examine the principal arguments which had been advanced in this discussion by gentlemen opposed to the abrogation of the borough system. It was urged with great zeal

that the boroughs had invariably furnished the highest order of intellect in our General Assembly; and the conclusion must be, that if the representation from the towns cease, these distinguished gentlemen will be banished from our councils. The inference he thought an erroneous one. He did not deny the fact that the boroughs had been ably represented, and cheerfully acceded to every thing in their praise which had been stated by the gentleman from Buncombe; but he thought that abolishing the system, instead of quenching these shining lights, would diffuse their brilliancy over a wider space and enlarge the sphere of their usefulness.

It had been said that there was always a jealousy existing between the borough towns and the counties in which they are respectively situated, which would prevent the selection of town gentlemen as representatives for the county, however capable. He feared the admitted jealousy had its origin in borough representation. Take away the cause and the effect would cease. Now the citizens of the towns keep their eyes upon the borough representatives alone; but take away the right of representation, and they will begin to extend their vision—they will take greater pains to enlighten the people, than they now do, being dependant upon them for elevation, instead of a few citizens of the town.

The next argument advanced, he considered, had great force in it, and was the only legitimate one which had been adduced. It was this: That these towns having a separate and distinct interest from the country, call it commerce or what you will, ought to be heard in the Legislature. Every interest he thought ought to be represented. He did not say with the gentleman from Craven (Mr. Gaston) that the object of government was to protect the weak against the strong. This might be said with more propriety to be the province of the law. The object of government might more properly be defined to protect the weaker interests against the stronger interests. In all governments there are diversified interests, and there can be no security while these interests remain unrepresented. This is the very principle of republican governments. If there be then this separate interest, he could not hesitate to say, however small it might be, or wherever located, that it should be represented—that it should be heard and felt in the operations of the government. The true question then is—is there this separate and distinct interest? He hoped to hear the question fully discussed.

He did not think that the intelligence of a community should weigh any thing in arranging the fundamental law of the land, in favor of extending the right of representation, when opposed by great principles. If this constituted a legitimate claim, why not carry out the rule and divide counties by separating the enlightened from the ignorant portion, giving a representative to the former and disfranchising the latter?

Mr. F. said he did not think our inland towns had any separate and distinct interest requiring to be represented. There was a cogent reason why they should not. Who had not witnessed the excitement caused by these borough elections? Who had not seen the worst passions of our nature brought into active exercise by them? Who has not heard that corruption of the basest kind was frequently practised to carry a doubtful contest? He knew these things and how the whole system worked. Every man is known as are his calling and necessities. His weak side is sought out, that he may be successfully approached. Sir, (to the chair) you know all these things. Have you not witnessed at the elections in your borough, scenes of the most violent character, which not unfrequently terminated in bloodshed? Have you not seen men pressed for their debts, in order to drive them to pursue a course in direct opposition to their convictions of right? Have you not, sir, like myself, seen the elective franchise abused in every variety of form? The assertion of the celebrated British minister, Walpole, that every man has his price, seems to be the governing spring of action in these borough contests—not always in money, sir; no, no, the considerations are various.

I have seen in these contests, family arrayed against family, carried to the extremes of bitterness. I have seen neighbors separated and estranged and social intercourse destroyed—yes, sir, even has this pestiferous influence penetrated the church and disturbed its harmony and brotherhood. This is not the case in counties, and why? The sphere of action is enlarged—the limits within which the candidate operates, are not so circumscribed, and he must contest the election on broader grounds.

These views brought him to the conclusion that the boroughs in the lower part of the state, having separate and distinct interests, ought to be represented; but so far as Salisbury was concerned, he wanted it, and other towns in the state similarly situated, to be denied the right.

[The debate was further continued by Mr. Holmes, Mr. Meares, Mr. McQueen, Gov. Branch, Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans, Judge Gaston and Mr. Toomer. Their remarks shall appear in our next, if we can find room. The committee having refused to strike out for the purpose of inserting, on Mr. Hogan's

motion the whole subject was referred to the committee raised on the basis of representation, to consider and report; and the Convention adjourned about half past 3 o'clock.]

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, June 19.

THE CONVENTION.

We are indebted to the Register for the sketch of the debate on the question of borough representation, which occupies a large portion of our columns today. The question will probably be decided against the boroughs, with the exception perhaps of the towns of Wilmington, Newbern and Fayetteville.

The question of the right of suffrage by free persons of colour has been extensively discussed, and decided in the negative by a vote of 66 to 61; and the committee to whom the subject was referred has reported the following article: "That no free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons."

The committee on representation have made a report, recommending that the Senate consist of 50, and the House of Commons of 120 members—the largest number provided for in the Act calling a Convention. The subject was taken up on Monday, and the discussion was progressing at the latest dates.

Commodore John D. Henley, commander of the United States naval forces in the West Indies, died suddenly at Havana on the 23d of May. The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia sailed on the following day for Pensacola with his remains. An order has been issued to the commanders of the stations and squadrons of the United States navy, directing the flags of the several stations and vessels of war to be hoisted half mast and thirteen minute guns to be fired at 12 o'clock, M. on the day after the receipt of the order; and that the officers wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Something like Reform.—A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, in a letter dated Washington, June 10, says: "There has been several removals in the Post Office department, and Mr. Kendall is said to have declared his intention to reduce the number to one half of that employed by Mr. Barry. All the temporary clerks will be swept away at once."

The Newbern Spectator of the 12th inst. says, "the farmer who is dissatisfied with the prices which he now receives in our market for produce of every description, is indeed hard to satisfy. Corn is retailing at \$5 a barrel, meal at \$1 20 a bushel, bacon at 12 1/2 a hundred, and other articles are equally high."

Indian Depredations.—The citizens of Alabama and Georgia, residing in the neighborhood of Columbus and Fort Mitchell, have become seriously alarmed at the outrages and murders which have been lately perpetrated by the Creek Indians. Public meetings to deliberate on the subject have been held on both sides of the Chattahoochee.

A man strolling through this part of the country, and who reached this place on Tuesday, was very strongly suspected of being the murderer of young Porteus, near Huntsville, last October—so strongly that he was taken up and closely catechized. The result of the examination was, that he turned out to be a man named James C. Campbell, a tailor by trade,—and what is remarkable, that he had been once before arrested as the murderer of Porteus, in North Carolina, and his identity with the murderer, whose name is said to be John Callum, and also a tailor by trade, disproved. Campbell told us, that, at the time the murder was committed, he resided at a place called Flint Hill, in Rappahannock county, and that he was now on his way to that place for the purpose of procuring evidence of that fact, to be used in a suit for damages which he had instituted against the persons who had apprehended him in North Carolina, where he had been confined in jail, heavily ironed, from the first of March until the last of April. It is to be regretted, if the man is innocent, that he should be thus harassed—but, he may attribute it to his own conduct, which, especially when he is intoxicated subjects him to suspicion.

Lynch Virginian. [The individual mentioned above was confined in jail at this place for some weeks, under a suspicion of being the murderer of Porteus—but he was not at any time put in irons. Edit. Rec.]

Foreign Intelligence.

The packet ship England, Capt. Maxwell, has arrived at New York, from Liverpool, having sailed on the 9th ult. The Havre Journal states that the American frigate Constitution had arrived in the roadstead on her return from Cherbourg, and that Commodore Elliott and several of the officers had landed in

the pilot boat. The Constitution continued under sail about four leagues off, the wind being light and northerly. It was expected that Mr. Livingston and his family would embark on the following day, and immediately make sail for the United States. It is hinted in the Messenger that an amendment in the law on the subject of the American treaty is to be proposed in the Chamber of Peers by some friend of the government, with a view to its relief from the consequences of the demand for satisfaction introduced by General Valaze in the Chamber of Deputies.

In other French journals it is said that an attempt would be made in the House of Peers to defeat the bill; as, however, the ministry had carried the bill through the Chambers, they would prevail with the Peers.

The Peers had not taken up the Indemnity bill, being engaged in the trial of the Lyons conspirators, the proceedings thus far being only preliminary.

The Courier Francais says of Mr. Livingston—"He evinced much ill humour when he quitted Paris, and said plainly that he considered the passing of the law, as amended, more insulting than the rejection of the law itself could have been; since, had this been the case, it would have taken place against the wish of the government; whereas now government and the chambers insist on President Jackson's retraction."

Mr. Livingston left his secretary in charge of the legation; but with instructions, as is understood, to leave Paris, if the bill, as it went from the Deputies, should be passed by the Peers.

The cotton market had again advanced in Liverpool.

In Portugal affairs are quiet. The young Queen attended in person to prologue the Cortes.

Both chambers had addressed her to choose another husband, and she had replied to the deputations that though she was oppressed by her recent loss, she would take their advice into consideration, and that they might expect from her those sacrifices which the country demands.

In Spain rumours of unconfirmed battles between Zumalacarreguy and General Valdez had been circulating. Lord Elliot had effected one good result—that of inducing more humanity in the mode of conducting the war, and in the treatment of prisoners.

The plague at Alexandria appears to abate.

A proposition for appropriating nearly twenty millions francs to canals, &c. in France, is before the Chamber of Deputies.

The new Rail Road at Brussels was opened in the beginning of May with great rejoicings.

The emigration of many substantial farmers and their families, from Holland to the United States, begins to excite some notice in the Dutch papers.

DIED.

In this town, on the 15th instant, Mrs. ROSANNA BERRY, about 80 years of age, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation. She was scarcely ever heard to murmur at her afflictions, though they were long and painful; but at all times expressing a willingness to depart whenever it should please the Supreme Being to release her from this mortal state. She died in full hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, and has left a large family of friends and relations, who will long lament her loss. (Communicated.)

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
19 Friday,	4 47 13	13	First, 4 48 morn
20 Saturday,	4 47 13	13	Full, 10 52 aftn
21 Sunday,	4 47 13	13	Last, 16 6 aftn
22 Monday,	4 47 13	13	New, 25 11 3 morn
23 Tuesday,	4 47 13	13	
24 Wednesday	4 47 13	13	
25 Thursday,	4 47 13	13	

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

A MEETING of Mars Hill Temperance Society was held on the 14th inst. at which it was resolved that the Rev. Thomas Lynch be requested to preach a sermon on the subject of Temperance at Mars Hill on the 4th of July next, and that Mr. Wm. J. Bingham be requested to deliver an address on the occasion.

Members of other Temperance Societies, and citizens generally, are invited to attend. The Society then adjourned, to meet again at Mars Hill on the 4th of July.

June 18. 74—

To Journeymen Hatters.

THE subscriber will give employment to a first rate JOURNEYMAN HATTER for six months, and perhaps for a longer period.

F. A. WILLIAMS.

Eight miles below Ruffin's Mill, west side of the River.

Orange county, June 18. 74—3w

W. R. SCOTT, DENTIST.

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he expects to be in that town by the 15th of the present month.

June 4. 73—

MR. ROBERT COCHRAN is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my several publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.

Salisbury, May 23. 73—



From the London Metropolitan.

'Twas Evening When I Left The Vale.

Air—"The Maid of Snowdon."

'Twas evening when I left the vale
That nursed my boyish years—
My father's manly cheek was pale,
My mother's wet with tears;
Then borne upon the breeze of night,
I heard the distant bells
Come o'er those waters, coldly bright,
With all their breathing spells;
Sweet village bells! sweet village bells!
With all their breathing spells.

The stars are in the blue sky set,
And light is on the sea,
And some that parted—now are met—
But who shall welcome me?
They light not home's unwreathed bowers,
Of whom my spirit tells,
Nor come, as when in happier hours
I heard those village bells;
Sweet village bells! sweet village bells!
With all their breathing spells.

Mecklenburg Declaration.

From the Charlotte Journal.

We rejoice in being able to lay before our readers the address or reminiscence, delivered by Gen. Joseph Graham in reply to the following complimentary toast, drunk with rapturous applause at the dinner given on the late celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The address will speak for itself, and we will only say that while reading it, Gen. Graham was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheering, and requested to repeat passages peculiarly interesting and local in their character.

Our guest, Gen. Joseph Graham.
The living witness of the scene we have met to commemorate, and the bold and intrepid defender of its principles.

Fellow Citizens:—On this day three score years, I was in this place, and heard the discussion of those venerable fathers, and finally their unanimous vote on the adoption of those resolutions, and in a short time after when proclamation was made, the people assembled and they were read at the court-house door where they were highly approved by all. Perhaps upwards of half the men in Mecklenburg and now Cabarrus counties were present. This and some previous meetings before, had a tendency to give a tone to public sentiment, that was manifest throughout the revolutionary war and for many years after. I had the honor to be personally acquainted with each of the fathers who signed those resolutions; they were men of sound common sense, actuated by pure patriotism, appeared to be governed by no motive but their country's welfare—perhaps a majority of them too old to do military duty, but always ready with their council to their families and neighbors to assist in the common cause. It yet may be remembered that before the fall of Charleston, a magazine of gun-powder was moved from Camden to this place for greater safety, and was guarded some time by the students of the academy at this place—that an alarm of the enemy's advancing here, some weeks before they came, prevailed, and several of the old fathers, signers of those resolutions, with others, came to Charlotte on a certain day with bags, in which they filled the gun powder and carried it off in different directions—they appeared like so many boys who had been at mill. It was concealed in separate places—afterwards it afforded us a seasonable supply—not much of it got damaged and the enemy got none.

At that time we had no parties among us, we were but one party and that for our country. Then, and for a dozen of years afterwards, a man who was popular and had the public confidence, was called on to face the greatest dangers and to make large sacrifices of his time and property in the common cause. What nominal pay he received was in a depreciated currency—it was evident money was not the motive by which he was governed, but to drive the enemy from our country and establish the independence which they had declared—the fact was, there was no loaves and fishes to divide, as in modern times, to scuffle about, for it now appears the plentier they are the greater the risk that the public tranquility may be disturbed, and finally may produce more evil than at present anticipated.

It would be tedious to recount all the effect produced by the discussion and resolutions passed in this place sixty years past—how faithfully those men, their neighbors and their offspring, acted up to the professions they then made—that they regularly furnished their quota of men while the war was at a distance, but after the fall of Charleston and Buford's defeat then they were called out en masse, when Mecklenburg became a frontier against a powerful enemy—need I mention that several of her brave sons fell in the battle at Ramsour's mill—that in the well fought battle of Hanging Rock she lost the lamented Capt. David Reid and six privates and had 11 wounded—had her proportion of men and suffering in

the disastrous defeat of General Gates on the 16th of August, 1780—or the affair at Wabub's, under Col. Davie, in Sept. the same year, when a party superior in numbers were surprised and beat in the vicinity of the main British army—or when the British army of 5000 regulars marched into this village in all the pomp of war on the 26th of September, 1780, was opposed by Col. Davie, in a kind of Partisan fight, with 350, chiefly of this county and our well tried friends of Rowan—or that during the 12 days they staid here their sentries were shot down, their piquets harassed and a foraging party of upwards of 400 drove back from McIntyre's farm, about seven miles north of this place, with some loss, by only a few men of your native sons—that wagons with stores from Camden were captured and destroyed two or three miles to the south of this place. These circumstances induced Col. Tarlton in conversation with a lady in the neighborhood to compliment this place with the name of "THE HORNET'S NEST."

When General Green took command of the southern army, on the 3d of December, 1780, this county having been the seat of war so long, supplies of provisions and forage being nearly exhausted, he detached General Morgan over Broad River, and moved with his army down near Cheraw. As an evidence of the estimate in which you were held, he relied on the inhabitants between the Catawba and Yadkin rivers as a central army, otherwise his dispositions would have been inconsistent with the general rules of war, in such cases. Need I mention, that after Tarlton's defeat at the Cowpens, when the enemy advanced in full force on the banks of the Catawba, on the memorable 1st of February, 1781, in that cloudy and drizzly morning when they passed at Cowan's ford, were opposed by about 350 men, a majority of your native sons, endeavoring to defend their domicile under command of the brave and lamented Gen. Davidson who there fell, and two of your citizens, who may be well remembered by several present, Robert Beaty and James Scott—that the atmosphere was so dense the sound of the artillery and platoons were distinctly heard by all the mothers, wives and sisters of those engaged, who lived here and to the north of this place. That our friends of Rowan and some other counties, who had retreated from Beatie's ford, were defeated at Torrence's Tavern on the same day by Col. Tarlton—that afterwards the British passed on to Salisbury—about 700 men were collected in their rear, composed of the citizens between the Yadkin and Catawba, and having none but field officers, they could not agree among themselves who should take the command, and finally they selected Gen. Andrew Pickens (of South Carolina) who with six or eight South Carolina refugees had been at the defeat at Torrence's Tavern, where he was without command. After his appointment and the brigade organized, it moved on after the enemy; when arrived near Hillsborough the sent a detachment of men of this county, who at Hart's mill, within one and a half miles of Hillsborough, the enemy's head quarters, killed and captured a picket of 25 regulars and some Tories—that at Pile's defeat—at the battle of Whittell's mill and other places of minor importance they acted a conspicuous part—that in the battle of Alamance at Clap's Mill on the 2nd of March, 1781, when about 500 on each side were engaged, you sustained more loss in proportion to numbers than any corps engaged—John Ford (a carpenter) who built some of the houses now standing in this village, and David Johnston, was killed—Robert Harris, esq. (of Millgrove) Samuel Martin, clerk of your court, and John Barnett wounded, Joseph Mitchell (of Stony Creek) and John Stidson who I believe is yet living, taken prisoners. But why need I refer to all the occurrences of this eventful campaign?

The historians, Dr. Ramsey and Judge Johnston (both of South Carolina) attribute those actions to the militia of South Carolina, because the officer who had the command was from that state. Great injustice is likewise done by said historians relative to the affair of Hanging Rock and other movements. While Gen. Sumpter commanded, the militia of this county were frequently his greatest force. And after he was appointed to raise a brigade of state troops, it may be remembered that the regiments of Hampton, Polk and Hill were chiefly raised between the Yadkin and Catawba, and the many brilliant actions they performed are placed to the credit of South Carolina, because the generals from that state happened to have the command. As well might the salvation of the south be placed to the credit of the state of Rhode Island, because Gen. Green was commander.

At the time those resolutions were adopted, there were thirteen militia companies in Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties—the practice was at a company muster each company elected two of their number as committee men, usually those whom they had the most confidence in for intelligence. As well as I can remember it was first practiced in the autumn of the year 1774, and had several meetings in the winter and spring previous to the meeting of 20th of May, 1775. The committees were continued for 15 years after. What time they ceased is unknown to me. In the year 1789 and '90, when I had the honor to represent this county, they usually met after the

election and formed instructions to their representatives in the General Assembly—you have several public laws on your statute book that originated in those committees that have never been repealed or amended in 45 years.

On taking a retrospective view for 60 years back, the difficulties, embarrassments and dangers that were before us, and compare it with our present flourishing and happy condition—what great cause of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the universe. How many blessings we are and have been favored with, that in the common course of human events cannot be attributed to any other cause.

Having merely glanced at the reminiscence of the revolutionary war, all but the expedition to Wilmington in the fall of the year 1781, under the command of Gen. Rutherford, where a detachment of cavalry of 100, mostly from this county and Rowan, at the Raft Swamp, charged and defeated upwards of 600 Tories, and at the Brick House opposite Wilmington defeated a superior number to our own, a few days before the British evacuated Wilmington. This campaign was the last in which your militia was engaged in the revolutionary war, and I think has fully redeemed the pledge made by those fathers in their behalf on the 20th of May, 1775. The occurrences of note which took place since that time perhaps most of you who are advanced in life remember.

From the New York Star.

A Comfortable Fellow.

Has it not frequently happened in your time, courteous reader, that a face you have been long accustomed to see daily has suddenly disappeared; and absence had led to the impression that he was dead; gone to the West Indies, and caught by the yellow fever; killed by the Indians, near the Rocky Mountains, or eaten by the cannibals at the Feegee Islands. However, gone he was, disappeared, vanished; and the reasonable conclusion was, that he had gone the way of all flesh. Has it not also occurred, that with this impression you have come upon such a personage suddenly in the streets, and found him alive—in jocund health and spirits; and even Time with his mellow hand made no wrinkles on his brow? Even such a personage, so dead as I supposed, aye, and almost forgotten, did I encounter in Broadway, a few days ago. He had been for some years, the very supreme of the bon ton—the mirror of fashion—the life of the drawing room, and convivial board—the dashing blade of the lobby—the first fellow at brag—at a race—a rowing match—or a cock fight—a rare good fellow, who loved life—had a small fortune and lived as if small fortune was getting into a galloping consumption.

"Why Bill, is it you—alive? Why, my dear fellow, we all thought you dead some years ago: give me your hand; aye, it is substantial flesh and blood; you have not slept the dreamless sleep." "No no, my dear friend; I slept long enough, and am now wide awake—an altered man; look at me: would you have recognized Bill Trifle, in this pepper and salt coat, this plain jacket, and fustian pantaloons? I am married—have long cut fashion and folly—have a dear good wife, and three children—go to bed at ten, and rise at dawn with a clear head, and a sound heart, and nerves braced by labour and exercise: I am a farmer; live within a few miles of the city—sell eggs and poultry. There's a change my boy, in the course of human events;—the dashing Bill Trifle, who used to sport a tandem down Broadway, or drive to the Union course with a terrier between my legs." He looked fresh and healthy, and had lost that cadaverous and sickly appearance which always follows nights of dissipation. "But tell me; how did all this happen—'tis a conversion miraculous: how came you to run away from the world, and play the jilt to fashion?" "O, 'tis a long story; but here comes my little wagon from Fulton market—jump in and ride to my cottage and take tea; 'tis but half an hour's ride, and you shall know all; but stop, let me see if I can recognize some of my old companions of the pave." It was one, and the only one bright sunny day of last week, when the whole fashionable world had thrown aside the muff and tippet and gone abroad to welcome the return of spring with verdure on its brow and primrose in its hand. We were leaning against the iron railing of St. Paul's, and the gay throng was passing in rapid and careless and countless currents.

"As I live, my old flame Miss Merrygold!—she who could out talk and out dance all creation—the brightest jewel in the cap of fashion! but oh how altered; sunken eyes, pale complexion, slender form, wrinkled brow, premature old age—she has lived too quick." The lady cast a cold and vacant gaze upon him, and passed on. "Who is that fellow in specs, buttoned up in his great coat?—he with grey hair, a shuffling gait, and an air of fashionable decrepitude. Why, it is my old friend and associate Doctor Snufflebags. Many a game of whist, and many a glass of Champagne have we cracked together. He is gone, too, in the 'yellow leaf' coming down the ladder as quick as possible."

He thus ran on for some time—recognizing some, gazing with strange fancy on others, and at length said, "Come,

let's be off—they don't remember me. I look too florid, too healthy, too well, to be recognized as the old rake who, on fashionable principles, ought to have run his race half a dozen years ago."

We rode to the cottage, and alighted at the white washed gate. The grounds were neatly laid out and planted with vegetables—a sheep or two were browsing on a rising ground—the cows were waiting for admission into the barn, and the watch dog barked his welcome as we entered a plainly furnished room, where every thing was useful, nothing superfluous—where a cheerful smile and a kind salutation were extended to us by the fair wife, in whose beautiful and modest face was blended all that was sweet and amiable, and courteous and polite. Did you ever take tea in the country? How unlike every thing in town. Butter just churned—cream just skimmed from broad zinc pans—bread of the purest flour, freshly baked—eggs brought from the nest by the little rosy cheeked country girl in attendance—Café à la Mocha—smoked shad of their own curing—preserved peaches and quinces from their own garden. A hearty welcome and keen appetite, give to such a meal far greater attractions than the sumptuous and luxurious board spread by fashion for the gratification of folly.

After tea, seated on the piazza with a bottle of sparkling cider before us, he began thus: "You thought me dead—I was so—dead to every consideration and reflection which makes life desirable, and on the high road to ruin—my fortune almost gone, and my health seriously impaired. Gunning, you may remember, was my favorite sport—one day I walked over bog and fen, and waded through fog and quagmire, in search of game, until the shades of night encompassed me. I felt jaded and fatigued as a light gleamed from the ivy encircled easement of this very cottage, and resting on my gun, with my pointer dogs crouched at my feet, I gazed with intent interest at the scene before me. At one end of the table, placed near a cheerful fire, sat an old man, whom I at once recognized as a veteran of our revolutionary war—at the other end his daughter was seated, reading to him a bible, by the broad light of an astral lamp. I never saw a creature more beautiful—her face beamed with piety and intelligence—her long eye-lashes were pensively closed, and when she read from the sacred book before her, her coral lips parting over teeth of pearl, and her voice sweet as balsam to the soul, riveted me to the spot with rapture and delight. I must have her, said I—she shall be mine—such a girl should not be permitted to waste her sweetness on the desert air—I'll carry her off, take her to the city, and conceal her at one of my old haunts—the bucks and bloods of the town will envy me. She continued to read to the old man the sublime passages from the book of Isaiah—her voice was loud and sweet, and her face beamed with fire and animation. Hold, hold, said I to myself, what will become of her old father? what will the old soldier do when I have carried off his child? he who has shed his blood for the very liberty which I am enjoying. No matter: yet I cannot marry her—nor can I give her up. At that moment she raised her head, threw aside the raven locks which covered the high arched forehead, and cast a glance towards the easement. How like a dog I looked—how like a demon I felt—I cannot marry her—she is a country girl, and I am a gentleman; the fashionable world will only laugh at me. A gentleman, a gentleman, I repeated to myself—for shame; is it the province of a gentleman, to steal, like a serpent, at night under the easement of this cottage—to twine round this innocent girl until her destruction is complete—to bring her aged father to the grave in misery, venting curses on us both—to blast and destroy all the happiness I see around me? If this is the act of a gentleman, of a man of fashion, I am not one; no, thank heaven, I am not so utterly lost to reason and to virtue; no—I will marry her; the rose of health and beauty, and not of guilt, shall beam upon her face. Let the world scoff—let fools deride—let fashion frown—let proud ancestry discard—she shall be my wife, my honest wedded wife. Well, sir, you have seen her; it is needless to recount how I wooed and won her, honorably, faithfully, and how sincerely and truly happy I have been ever since. I seldom visit the city, because I have more powerful attractions at home; I read and labor alternately, and realize the delight of a well governed, well regulated marriage."

What a lesson for all fashionable fops and decayed rakes!—how full of instruction and example—what an escape from a precipice—what a change from the prospect from an early and unhonored grave to all the realities and blessings of a well spent life.

One moral—one strong, persuasive, convincing fact arises from this story: the necessity, the advantages of pausing, reflecting, and considering the effect of any sudden determination before we take it. Let us commune with ourselves—look into our hearts—contrast a virtuous with a vicious act, and we shall realize the blessings of a good and righteous decision, as was the triumphant case above referred to.

A Beautiful Reflection.—It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast

up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment on its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap, like angels, from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars hold "their festival around the midnight throne," and set above the grasp of our limited faculties, for ever mocking us with their unapproachable glory. And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then are taken from us—leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence for ever.

Maniac of the Lake.

A Yankee travelling lately, put up at a country inn where a number of bachelors were assembled telling large stories. After sitting some time and attentively listening to their folly, he suddenly turned and asked them how much they expected he had been offered for his services, which he had with him. They all stared; curiosity was on uptoe to know; he guessed five dollars, another ten, another fifteen, until they had exhausted their patience, when one of them seriously asked him what he had been offered. Not a cent, replied he.

"I'd rather work with rum drinkers."

DIALOGUE BETWEEN MR. R— AND JONATHAN.

Jonathan. I don't drink rum; I don't care nothing about it; though I'd rather work with them that do drink it than with these cold-water drinkers.

Mr. R. Why do you prefer to work with those that drink spirits?

Jonathan. Because they can't do half as much work as men that don't drink any. I've worked with both, and I tell you it's hard pulling to keep up with these cold-water fellers.

Public Sale of Negroes.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executor of the last will and testament of THOMAS HOLLOWAY, senr. decd. hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Fourteen Likely Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Those who have them in possession will deliver them on the day and at the place above specified.

SILAS M. LINK, Ex'r.
May 30. 73—3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as administrator of the estate of ARCHIBALD HARRIS, decd. late of the state of Alabama, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SILAS M. LINK, Adm'r.
June 3. 73—3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS HOLLOWAY, senr. decd. hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to them, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES LATTI, JOHN LEATHERS, Ex'rs.
June 3. 73—3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrator on the estate of JOHN PIER, decd. hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAML. PIPER, Adm'r.
June 4. 73—

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 28th day of July next, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of John Piper, decd. on a credit of twelve months,

Six Likely Negroes,
Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep,
Farming Tools, Crop of Wheat,
Gats, Rye, Hay, &c.
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
with many articles not mentioned.
Bond and security will be required.

SAML. PIPER, Adm'r.
June 5. 73—

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.
November 4. 46—